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Item 856-B-5

PrEx 7.10:FBIS-LAT-78-150

FBIS-LAT-78-150
Thursday
3 August 1978
Vol VI No 150

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

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COMMUNIQUE ON 1 AUGUST BOMBING OF LAMBRUSCHINI HOME

PY020425Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0027 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Text of communique released on 2 August by the zone 1 command]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug--The zone 1 command informs the population that a strong explosion took place at 0135 on 1 August at 1957 Pacheco de Melo Street in the federal capital destroying this house and damaging the home of Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini.

The following persons died as a consequence of the explosions: 15-year old Paula Lambruschini, 82-year old Margot O'Barrio de Vila and a person not yet identified. The following persons were injured: Susana Vavene de Diaz, Marcela Rojas de Santagada, Maria Celic Leis de Laporte Drago, Susana Lujan Fernandez, Marcos Antonio Cuneo, Isabel Santillan, Federico Albarez, Elvira Guilar, Catalina Fouster and Ricardo Alvarez. There was also extensive property damage.

The international organizations and countries which call themselves defenders of human rights once again will not raise their voices for these innocent victims because they do not belong to the sector the former are defending.

Reaction to Attack

PY021452 [Editorial Report PY] Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS on 2 August carries the following items on reaction to the bombing of the home of Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini.

A communique released by the Intransigent Party states: "We energetically repudiate the treacherous attack on the home of Adm Armando Lambruschini and we express our utmost compassion for the suffering of the victims, relatives and close friends. Grief-stricken because of the irreparable loss of innocent lives and because of those who have been injured, we charge that these unspeakable events have the objective of keeping the Argentine nation from achieving the peace, justice, freedom and respect for human rights which the population desires and deserves."

A communique released by the Radical Civic Union [UCR] says: "The board of the national UCR committee cannot remain silent in view of today's savage attack on the home of Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini. The country will not renounce its undertaking to implement a civilized coexistence that will end the irrational violence which is foreign to its thinking. Radicalism has condemned and fought all aspects of this violence from its beginning, faithful to its belief that the republic can only be built through peaceful change. Once again criminal hands hidden in the darkness of cowardly anonymity have attacked, as we have said before, not only the individual but also the family, whose preservation as a basic element of the nation is fundamental. Thus we join our protest to that of a nation which wants to exercise a creative coexistence, which is seeking the path of national unity, and which repudiates this infamous act that violates its traditions."

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS carries another communique released by the work and action group which states: "We face an alarming and inconceivable event just at a time when the population is about to enter a new stage of national reconstruction. Also, as workers and members of a trend of the national and Christian way of life, we know that those from the anonymity of the anti-fatherland killed an innocent victim and endangered the lives of an important group of people who are members of the community."

VIDELA, VIOLA DISCUSS VIEWS WITH SIETE DIAS MAGAZINE

PY022209Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0745 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug--Lt Gen Rafael Videla and Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola have made statements to the magazine SIETE DIAS and were asked whether their identical ideas came basically from their friendship or whether they represent a guideline for a new military doctrine in Argentina.

President Videla's answer was:

"Common ideas are a must in any organized institution. The reverse would take the institution to the brink of anarchy and would make it lose power and strength. The army is characterized precisely by requiring and having a common ideal among all its members. That is why the army is one of the institutions which has maintained throughout time a satisfactory degree of unity which has allowed it to fulfill its specific mission. Our soldiers' triumph against subversion in the military field is undeniable proof of how effecitve and appropriate the action is when it is strongly shared and when there is also a common philosophy regarding this action.

"The events which occurred under my command, both on the military and the political levels, tested these ideas. The unity of the army is an example that these coincidences of views are a must in order to face, strongly united, the challenges imposed by any historical circumstances. This unity goes beyond friendship. It is more (?profound) since it is (?based) on the fulfillment of a duty and on selfless service on behalf of the fatherland. Regarding the second part of your question, it is not only a matter of outlining a new doctrine of military power--a task which is underway within the three armed forces--but the situation demands that an outline also be drawn up for the national government system."

General Viola, in turn, maintained that "the coincidences between President Videla's ideas and mine do not stem only from common ideals, but also from many years of knowing each other and from a view of the reality of the country and the institution which we both share. Knowing each other is good for understanding each other and communicating, but it also carries the responsibility of being honest when exchanging opinions and frank when disagreeing. I believe that the task which the armed forces took into their hands on 24 March 1976 goes beyond the general framework of the reorganization of the country and the fight against subversion. Also (?to be considered) is military doctrine, which means an integral insertion of the armed forces into the life of the country. We will try to establish that institutional insertion of the armed forces in national life with the intent of definitively shaping the modern democracy [words indistinct] which we wish as our final goal."

In answer to the question of whether there is anyone in the government or in the army in charge of proposing alternatives or possibilities for the post-Martinez de Hoz stage, General Videla stated:

"In the economic sphere we must also state that when assuming responsibility for political leadership, objectives were established which were to be met within a determined philosophy. Men were placed at the service of this chosen path who today have responsibilty in the economic field and who have carried the heavy burden with dedication, sacrifice and efficiency. My government is pleased with the work performed. It understands that there are still responses to be given and needs to be met. But at present there are no reasons to begin looking for alternatives which would deviate from the chosen path."

General Viola, in turn, stated:

"Like any other sector of the community, the army follows attentively the development of the economic policy of the government of the national reorganization process. I think that even though there are still some difficulties, a lot has been achieved in such a short time. Maybe due to urgency and impatience many of us wanted to see definitive solutions in this period. In this regard I believe it is time for us to forget past impatience, which was good only for finding a mere palliative many times at the cost of greater sacrificies of the generations following those who made the decision. It is now time to sit and make self-criticism so that we, ourselves, may find the conditions (among them time) for a deep change in the Argentine reality. The army is aware of the needs which have not been met so far and is quite aware also of the cost involved in straightening out an unbalanced economy on the brink of bankruptcy. On the basis of this awareness, we understand that priorities will be established for the specific action of each responsible area."

INTERIOR MINISTER OUTLINES PLANS FOR DEMOCRACY

FY010221Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 27 Jul 78 FY

[Text] Concordia, 26 Jul--"This process will not be left to the chance of a premature political opening," Interior Minister Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy stated tonight during a meeting with representatives of local active sectors at city hall. "First we must achieve a true change in the country and its institutions in order to attain our final goal, which is a democracy invulnerable to aggression from either rightwing or leftwing totalitarianism.

"We want for our children, and all Argentines in general, a strong and modern democracy, which means that it cannot be like the one that has been sheltering us [nos ha cobijado] so far. "we want this not because democracy is an end in itself as a state system, but because we believe it is the proper way for Argentines to live a Christian and Western way of life under freedom." He added: "Only by living with freedom in a Christian and Western way of life can man, as a divine creature, realize himself spiritually and materially."

Further on in his speech, he said: "We do not want a nation where this freedom is likely to disappear, killing with its disappearance the very essence of man." The interior minister said that a great deal must still be put right in the country, adding that "the greatest damage to the country is the disorder brought in public administration, labor forces, production, industry and even the disorder which has taken over individual consciences."

PRESIDENT PEREDA TOUCHES ON U.S. RECOGNITION

PY030350Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] This is the most important instrument issued in favor of the Bolivian peasants since agrarian reform was decreed in 1953. This statement was made by President Juan Pereda here in (Ucurena) shortly before noon today. In this peasant town of Cochabamba the president signed the documents implementing the peasants' social security law. Immediately afterwards hundreds of thousands of peasants who gathered here carried General Pereda on their shoulders and invited him to share with them a moment of their happiness and pride.

The peasants gave a warm welcome to General Pereda, expressing that with this instrument the agrarian sector will have better job possibilities, especially because diseases will be avoided and the health of peasant children will be assured.

At the end of the ceremony the president reiterated that diplomatic relations with Chile will be adjusted to Bolivian aspirations and that as the national democratic game is known the United States will see what road is to be followed. The future international policy with Chile will be carried out strictly dependent on national sovereignty and following the guidelines of the Bolivian people, President Pereda told reporters. He added that any solution which may be achieved in the future, regarding the Bolivian landlocked problem, will respect the feelings of the Bolivian people, the historical background of the nation and national dignity.

Referring to the international policy of General Banzer, he said that positive steps have been taken, but that the results expected by the Bolivian people have not been achieved. He stated: My government will not make mistakes and will prepare an international policy based on the national will. Also, referring to international policy regarding other countries in the world, he said that the national government is seeking a continuation [of the previous government] in order to achieve the objectives of friendship and understanding.

Asked about the position of the United States, which has not officially recognized Pereda's government, he said that there is concern although his government--the nationalist government--has established some of the rules of the game. He added that the government responds to the will ratified by the armed forces. He said that he did not assume power through a coup. General Banzer resigned from the presidency and that does not imply that he was taken by force.

General Pereda also said that his government hopes that, in order to maintain cordial relations with the United States, there will be an understanding of the policy to be established.

Referring to constitutional elections in the country, he said that the nationalist government will release the date on which the elections will be held as soon as he finishes the meetings he is carrying out with the main military garrisons in the country and with the various nationalist sectors.

ANAYA NOT WORRIED OVER U.S. RECOGNITION, AID

PY021530Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya has stated that the U.S. Government will decide to continue its diplomatic relations with ours within a few days. During a press conference held in his office yesterday, Anaya said that the diplomatic procedure for the continuation of relations with the United States is following its normal course. He stated that the Bolivian people should not trouble themselves about the present situation, which will return to normal within the next few days.

Regarding the continuity of relations, Minister Anaya stated: [begin recording] Our diplomatic action simply (?deals with) the continuation of relations. That will certainly come about within a few days and the Bolivian people should not trouble themselves about the length of the procedure. [end recording]

He explained that the U.S. Government does not give aid to any government, but rather to peoples. He was referring to U.S. Public Law 480, under which $750 million are granted in goods which are particularly intended for the rural sectors. I do not believe that continued U.S. relations with this country are a condition for continuing this aid, Anaya said. He also said that the United States cannot deprive the rural and peasant areas of this country of this basic aid.

Regarding human rights, defended by the U.S. Government, Anaya made the following emphatic statement with reference to the Bolivian rural sector: [begin recording in progress] whose human rights can develop and flourish only when, in a common effort, the countries with which we maintain relations--and which believe themselves to be powerful and perhaps are so and give proof, sometimes even (?anxious) proof, of their philanthropy--understand that they should act jointly with the underdeveloped countries, whose poverty is basically a result of their dependency. [end recording]

Anaya added that this thought will undoubtedly convince the U.S. Government, so fond of human rights, that it should couple their significance with a foreign policy of true cooperation, which will make the bad memory disappear forever of influences which could be mistaken for lack of [as heard] hegemony and lack of understanding of the independence and sovereignty of peoples. The foreign minister also mentioned an article by the newsman Charles Krause of the Washington POST regarding the present situation in Bolivia.

Foreign Minister Anaya believes that diplomatic relations with the United States and with any other country in the world are important, above all if they are maintained under conditions of juridical equality, are based on respect for the right of self-determination of peoples and are maintained under decorous and proper forms. He added that there was no reason why he should visit the U.S. ambassador, insisting that the newsmen should publish that statement, because it was made in reply to the time-worn question: Will you visit the U.S. ambassador?

When asked about the Bolivian attitude toward Chile, Anaya stressed: As long as Chile does not change its attitude on the maritime question it is my duty to respect the Bolivian decision of breaking relations with Chile, since no receptivity was found in the Santiago government on seeking positive solutions to the disagreement. Anaya said: Personally, I believe that a development area should be established in what is considered the disputed Pacific region, including the internationalization of Arica. That development area should satisfy the interests of the three countries and convert a poor and backward zone, as it is now, into a more useful industrial area which would become a center of progress for the whole continent.

He said that the Peruvian proposal which stopped the Bolivian-Chilean negotiations should be analyzed at the appropriate time. Regarding creation of the development area Anaya said that it was a wholly personal proposal which does not commit the Foreign Ministry or the Bolivian Government.

SEA OUTLET, RECOGNITION DISCUSSED BY ANAYA

PY021529Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya today told the press that the transition regime will implement a new strategy with regard to the country's maritime problem, which must be solved for the good of all Bolivians. Anaya stated that this new strategy even provides for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Chile and that aside from purely technical facilities the strategy will provide for the broadest possible democratic basis in the quest for solutions.

However, the newly appointed foreign minister indicated that there will be no question of reestablishing relations with Chile if this country's attitude, which led to the severance of relations, fails to change or if there is no indication that it is changing.

At the same time the foreign minister announced that next week the various departments of this ministry will report on tasks underway and plan and rationalize the tasks of each department.

He also indicated that so far 23 countries which have diplomatic relations with Bolivia have acknowledged General Pereda Asbun's government. The latest to do so were Guatemala, Nicaragua, Romania, Colombia, the FRG, France, and Greece. The United States still has not acknowledged the new government. According to Minister Anaya, this acknowledgement will be made official through the Bolivian ambassador to the White House, Carlos Iturralde, and the Bolivian representative to the UN Security Council, Mario Rolon Anaya, both of whom have been recalled to La Paz. The foreign minister does not believe that there is pressure, but merely some lack of understanding in certain U.S. circles and organizations regarding the new political situation in Bolivia. The minister asserted: "Don't try to take the mote out of your brother's eye while you have a beam in your own."

The foreign minister swore-in Marcelo Ostria Trigo as the new under secretary of foreign relations and worship. He replaces Marcelo Terceros Banzer, who resigned last week. Ostria Trigo held this same position during the first years of President Hugo Banzer's administration. His latest government post had been ambassador to Venezuela.

RIGHTS ASSEMBLY CITES SOLDIER FOR MURDER

PY010318Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 31 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights has reported that (Edmundo Mollo) was machinegunned in Coripata last Friday. According to the Permanent Assembly, (Mollo's) killer was a member of the army who shot him because he took too long to answer a question. The communique of the Permanent Assembly indicated that the father of the victim, (Pascual Mollo), had reported the crime, having been an eyewitness to the tragedy which took the life of his son.

SENATOR ASKS FOR CLARIFICATION OF TORTURE CHARGE

PY030240Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Senator Paulo Brossard [leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement in the Senate] today read a letter he received from (Pompeio de Souza), a journalist and president of the federal district branch of the Brazilian Proamnesty Commission. In his letter, (de Souza) reports that six persons who were arrested in Brasilia have been incommunicado for (?10) days, and some of them have been subjected to both physical and psychological torture. Brossard asked the government to clarify this report.

After stating the hope that these charges are not true, Brossard read a document sent by the president of the Brazilian Bar Association, Raymundo Faoro, to the justice minister denouncing arbitrary actions committed by the Pernambuco state police. Faoro charges that lawyers are not allowed to see their clients who are kept incommunicado in Pernambuco state. Faoro regards this action as contempt of the federal Supreme Court ruling. Brossard expressed the hope that the justice minister will warn the superintendent of federal police in Pernambuco state to see that the law is strictly observed.

Senator Eurico Rezende, leader of the National Renewal Alliance in the senate, expressed his doubts about the charges of torture of prisoners in Brazilia, noting that if they were incommunicado one could not possibly know that they had been tortured. Rezende said these charges will be throughly studied and the appropriate clarifications made by the government. Although not disregarding (de Souza's) letter, Rezende said it has become a fad to make allegations of torture of prisoners who are suspects of having violated the national security law. This is just a strategy to elicit confrontation between the people and the government.

Regarding the bar association's letter Rezende stated that the exceptional laws authorize the government to place prisoners in an incommunicado status. Rezende said the letter is another reason for the Brazilian Democratic Movement and the National Renewal Alliance to agree on the proposal on constitutional reforms submitted to the congress by President Geisel. He contended that upon approval of this proposal, all exceptional laws will be definitely removed from the national scene. Rezende regretted the existence of opposition trends advocating abstention regarding the proposal on political reforms.

ARMY MINISTER ON STRIKES, FIGUEIREDO ELECTION

PY021538Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jul 78 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Although admitting that the strikes which took place in recent months, especially in Sao Paulo, could seriously damage the national economy, Army Minister Fernando Belfort Bethlem considers it just and correct for employers and workers to hold talks to solve labor problems, noting that the government should intervene only if order is disrupted.

Asked if the army could intervene to guarantee the installation of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo if he loses the election, the minister contended that any coercive measure would jeopardize President Geisel's relaxation policy, and that any solution to any problem will have to be based on this policy.

PLANALTO SAYS EXILES ARE FREE TO RETURN

FY030401Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Aug 78 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Brazilia--"The government's attitude toward the return of former Governor Leonel Brizola is still unchanged--Brizola or any others who are outside the country can return if they so desire. However, if they have some pending debt cases in the courts they will have to stand trial."

This statement was made yesterday by the Planalto Palace spokesman, Col Rubem Carlos Ludwig, with reference to last week's remarks by presidential candidate Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, who said he did not know what the reaction of certain sectors of the armed forces would be if the former leader of the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) were to return to the country.

Colonel Ludwig believes that General Figueiredo's remark must be regarded as perfectly natural because "since he is not part of the army at this point, he could not speak on behalf of the armed forces." He added, however, that "there is nothing new regarding the government's change of attitude. On the contrary, any changes that may have taken place were on the part of Brazola, who, according to reports, was to come in August. Now apparently he will not come at all."

PRESS ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS ATTACK ON EM TEMPO

PY030159Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Barbosa Lima Sobrinho, president of the Brazilian Press Association [ABI], has released an official note regarding the recent attacks perpetrated on the newspaper EM TEMPO. In the note, the ABI expresses its surprise over the fact that at this time in which efforts are being made to establish an atmosphere of freedom and legal guarantees for the Brazilian press, such attacks have taken place in two separate places. The fact that the attacks were perpetrated 20 days apart, one in Belo Horizonte and the other in Duritiba, reveals the existence in the country of terrorist groups which are trying to intimidate the press.

FOUR ARRESTED FOR DISTRIBUTING LEAFLET

PY021827Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--At least four people were arrested last night while distributing a letter by the Committee for Amnesty charging that political prisoners have been tortured, according to reports in the local newspapers. The Brasilia newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE reports that one of those detained is a British citizen, (Lanian Halisdale Ferlibush) from Salisbury, student of (?administration) at the Brasilia university on scholarship.

JORNAL DO BRASIL UNIMPRESSED WITH NONALINED MOVEMENT

PY032142Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Aug 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Crossed Wires"]

[Text] The only positive result of the nonalined conference held recently in Belgrade is that the nonalined movement has managed to stay alive once again. This result is positive merely because the death of the nonalined movement would be worse than its lack of effectiveness.

The truth is that nowadays this movement is neither a political bloc, an economic force, nor a diplomatic front. There is no denying that each of its meetings, instead of being a forum for an exchange of knowledge and the search for solutions of mutual interest, has become a cauldron of insults and accusations, an adventure whose outcome not even the organizers can predict. From conference to conference it has become more and more obvious that the nonalinement is being replaced by disalinement due mainly to the variety of secret alinements which each member of the movement has, and to the strategies of the two great blocs from which these countries wanted to break free in the first place.

The thing is that the day this idealistic effort disappears from the annual agendas of its current members, the only jury, the only visible proof of the birth of these countries' awareness will die away. This awareness, although empirical and quite demoralized, manages to somehow prevent the unending bilateral conflicts through which these countries attain the status of politically developed nations from acquiring international significance.

Perhaps none of the prior conferences has managed to make it evident that here in Latin America, just as in areas of tension in Africa, Asia, or the Middle East, the participants in the talks, or the contestants, are both agents of their own ambitions and the tools for foreign tactics. This allows us to arrive at the distressing conclusion that the nonalined movement has not only failed to become a great bloc capable of acting as a barrier between the two giants, but has also cleared the way for NATO and the Warsaw Pact to expand their scope of action.

In the midst of insults and sophistry in which the countries present at Belgrade indulged, the voice of those alined with the East managed to gain the upper hand over those alined with the West. This is why PRAVDA hastened to greet the closing of the meeting by calling it "a contribution to the cause of disarmament and detente." This should suffice to dispel any doubts that on their way to Havana for next year's meeting, the countries praised for helping such a noble cause will not give up their permanent arms race and will not be able to lessen their tensions.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE INCREASES--Brasilia, 2 Aug--Brazilian Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen today reported that Brazil's inflation rate during the first 7 months of 1978 increased 24.6 percent. The rate of inflation increase during the same period last year was 25.1 percent. Inflation increased 2.8 percent during the month of July 1978, as opposed to 2.1 percent in July 1977. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY]

PINOCHET WILL WAIT TWO MONTHS FOR EXTRADITION REQUEST

PY022110Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet said that the Townley case is a legal problem, therefore governments should not get involved in it. The chief of state made these remarks in a press conference during breakfast with reporters accredited to the government which lasted 45 minutes. [Words indistinct] that he believed that the U.S. indictment in the Townley case is extremely serious. [recorded passage indistinct] The president was also asked what internal repercussion this case would have. He said: [begin recording] [Words indistinct] we have to be calm, cool and objective. [end recording] He emphasized that this is a problem which is being blown up here by politicians who are hoping that a more serious problem will develop. He said that it would not be unusual that these politicians are delivering information to their friends abroad. The president emphasized that this is strictly a legal problem and that efforts are being made to mix it with politics.

Asked if it was painful to order the arrest of a comrade-in-arms, he said that it is always painful to take this type of measure. With regard to speculations about this case, the president noted, among other things, that it has been said that he used to have breakfast with General Contreras every morning and that they were relatives. He insisted that they are in no way related. He also said that it was believed that Contreras was his adviser. He said: I do not have advisers. I only have helpers who propose measures and laternatives. Therefore, the remarks made by the foreign press in this regard are just speculations. The chief of state also stressed that the government is ready to go to any lengths in these investigations.

Asked if he is going to extradite the officers under indictment, General Pinochet reiterated that as this is a legal problem he cannot say anything on the matter: But I must note that in order to request the extradition of a person there must be proof and until now there is only assumption. We must wait for development of the case. He then said that he believes that there are two situations: One the action of the U.S. Justice Department and the other is the action of a group of people who want to take political advantage of the situation. He also said that in this case one of the accusers has been benefited. He explained: We let Townley leave Chile because I was given a list of crimes committed which could have sent him to 120 years in jail. The decision to let Townley leave was made because I have always respected the law. When he arrived in the United States he told his version of the story and he may have embellished it because anyone telling his version can distort truth to favor himself.

The chief of state also said that if in 2 months the U.S. Justice Department does not submit the documents for extradition the officers will be freed and that will be the end of it. The president was made aware that the public wants to know if this situation may cause the fall of the government. Pinochet said: absolutely not. He emphasized that the government [words indistinct] the instigators who are continuing to create political problems are going to have a difficult time. He also said that this is orchestrated by people who already knew that an accusation was going to be made against Gen Manuel Contreras, therefore they submitted charges against him. He emphasized that General Contreras is still being held on [words indistinct] military justice, therefore this is very explosive for morale, and can be used as psychological warfare.

Asked if the army has appointed lawyers to defend the officers, the president said that the officers are the ones who pick their lawyers, emphasizing that the accusations come from the United States and that there are no charges against them in Chile.

Asked if he were not afraid that this measure [words indistinct] against the officers and their eventual extradition may be considered in the army as lack of support for their men, General Pinochet maintained that his subordinates are and have always been loyal and that he is an honest commander. He said: I have faced serious situations [words indistinct] but what I have learned in 42 years in the service is the principle of loyalty and recognition. In conclusion, he said: As commander in chief I have been extremely just; I have been honest and I have demonstrated it. All men should feel supported but I am also president of the republic and I am fulfilling a treaty signed with the United States in 1902. They wanted an arrest and I have ordered it, but they must now bring proof. The commander in chief would not be loyal if after the 60-day period--without an extradition request--I started to look for other ways to keep them under arrest for another 2 months because of pressure.

SUPREME COURT WILL MAKE DECISION ON EXTRADITION

PY030337Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 3 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 2 Aug--Gen Enrique Morel, the military judge in Santiago, Chile, stated here today that the Chilean Supreme Court will have to make a decision in the event of a possible extradition request from the Letelier case. General Morel was referring to the current situation of Gen Manuel Contreras, former chief of the dissolved National Intelligence Directorate [DINA], of Col Pedro Espinoza, former chief of DINA operations, and Capt Armando Fernandez, of the same department. General Morel said that neither the military court nor the executive branch can make a decision in the case of an eventual extradition request from the U.S. court.

EL MERCURIO URGES JUSTICE BE DONE IN LETELIER CASE

PY021423Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 1 Aug--El MERCURIO said today that the law must be fully enforced if any Chilean citizen is found guilty of participating in the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. The morning newspaper stated that investigation has established a connection--whether real or ficticious--between the crime and officials of the former National Intelligence Directorate (DINA)--Gen Manuel Contreras, Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez.

The Doyen of Chilean newspapers added in its main editorial that it is difficult to acknowledge that there are perpetrators of political crimes in Chile. It is hard to believe that this is true. EL MERCURIO stated in conclusion that the government and the people have the duty to ensure that justice prevails after the facts are calmly clarified.

LOW-POWERED BOMB EXPLODES IN SANTIAGO

PY021731Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1645 GMT 2 Aug 78 PY

[Direct relay from the scene by (Eugenia Perez)]

[Text] A low-powered device exploded a few minutes ago at 991 Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue. There were no victims or damage. The bomb was thrown by an individual who sped past the site quickly and escaped. The police are now here investigating.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RUMORS OF INTERIM RULE

PA011541Y Quito Cadena Del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Rear Adm Victor Garces, secretary general of public administration, has just announced that the government of the armed forces has never given any thought to an interim government. In this way he was refuting statements made recently by Dr Gonzalo Karolys, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, to the effect that he was prepared to accept the responsibility of the interim presidency of Ecuador in the event of any contingency.

The armed forces, Garces said, have always been in favor of carrying out the juridical reorganization plan of the state and the necessary steps have been taken. Dr Karolys has made a very personal statement which can only be interpreted in a legal sense, Garces explained. Garces was referring to Karolys' statement with regard to the line of succession in the presidential mandate, according to the new constitution approved in the referendum held on 15 January.

The government spokesman was also consulted in connection with statements made by Rafael Arizaga Vega, vice president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, on an alleged fraud which he apparently was aware of beforehand. The government, Garces said, cannot make any statement as the government is totally neutral in the electoral process. It is the function of the tribunal to carry out the process and the manner in which it is done is its own responsibility. Concerning an alleged annulment of the elections, Garces again said that this is the responsibility of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

The spokesman added that Government and Justice Minister Bolivar Jarrin will shortly announce a draft law governing the second round of the presidential elections slated for October.

ALFARIST FRONT TO SUPPORT ROLDOS IN RUNOFF ELECTION

PA301520Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jul 78 PA

[Text] The special national meeting of the Alfarist Radical Front held yesterday in Guayaquil unanimously voted to support the presidential candidacy of lawyer Jaime Roldos Aguilera in the runoff election. On the other hand, it clearly spelled out its fundamental ideological and political disagreements with the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] as well as with some points of the platform of the CFP's alliance with the Popular Democratic Party, particularly those related to the constitution imposed by the military dictatorship.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. RESIGNS FOR PERSONAL REASONS

PA030155Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 2 Aug (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Ecuadorean Ambassador to the United States Gustavo Ycaza has resigned. It was reported that the resignation is due to personal reasons and has been accepted by the Foreign Ministry.

Minister Counsellor Horacio Sevilla now heads the Ecuadorean diplomatic mission in Washington.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ISSUES APPEAL FOR UNITY

PA030306Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 2 Aug (AFP)--Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, president of the Constituent Assembly, last nig.. called on Peruvians to unite to rebuild the country while closely following the people's will. The chief of the Aprist party launched this appeal in the municipality of Trujillo, 550 km north of Lima, during a ceremony in which he was declared to be an illustrious favorite son. He was born in Trujillo in 1895.

Calling for "a unity of wills to reflect upon the country's destiny," Haya de la Torre added: "We need to rebuild the nation, which unfortunately has fallen on very difficult, precarious and crucial times."

After stating that "we are searching for the best paths by which to emerge from this painful and dramatic reality," Haya de la Torre said that "this requires willingness and determination to rebuild a fatherland that is healthy, strong and moral." He added that the elections have brought to the Assembly a varied group of representatives, whose goals are to some extent not very clear, but all of whom have demonstrated good will. He later said that he hopes to achieve a unity of purpose without failing to recognize the goals sought by the people and demanded by the citizenry, because it is necessary to establish the starting points of a new republic that is reemerging from disillusionment.

Finally, Haya de la Torre urged a halt to the search for illusory goals and imitations in the drafting of the constitution, "because indulging in imitations has brought us to very difficult times."

FORCEP LEADER DEFINES PARTY STAND ON ISSUES

PA030335Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0404 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 1 Aug (EFE)--Hugo Blanco, Leader of the Peasant, Student and Workers Popular Front (FOCEP), and a former guerrilla, has said that the motion presented by two leftist parties for the Peruvian military government "to terminate its functions" is the keystone of the party's program. He added that this point and the nationalization of all enterprises in Peru are part of "the struggle against dictatorship."

The parties which presented the motion were FOCEP and the Popular Democratic Union. FOCEP obtained the highest votes among the leftists in the 18 June Constituent Assembly elections.

He disclosed that the "Bandera Roja" group, which accused Blanco of "being a CIA agent," will not be expelled from the leftist ranks for making the charge.

FOCEP, whose composition of various leftist currents includes Tortskiyts, which has led to reports of a possible breakup, is "going to survive because although it is not the Socialist Party, neither is it the 'Bandera Roja,'" Blanco asserted.

The left also presented another joint motion proposing an unrestricted labor amnesty, which implies the reinstatement of workers fired in connection with the 19 July 1977 nationwide strike.

On the same day, 28 July, after the Constituent Assembly was installed, the Aprist Party, the Popular Christian Party and the conservatives of the "National Union" and the Peruvian Democratic Movement presented another motion to declare the Constituent Assembly "free, autonomous and sovereign."

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

PA022130Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 31 Jul (VENPRES)--Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi made the following statements today in a seminar of academic administrators of higher education institutes sponsored by the Inter-American University Association.

"We expect from the United States, not a special relationship but just treatment, not in payment for friendship but as a right acquired in our historical relations and for having contributed with our raw materials to the great progress of that nation." Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi made this statement this morning during a lecture he gave at the Institute of Higher Administration Studies to the participants in the seminar for academic administrators of higher education institutes sponsored by the Inter-American University Association.

Aside from Venezuela's relations with the United States and other countries, the foreign minister also discussed different aspects of Venezuela's foreign policy in the past few years and the stands adopted by the country in regard to important contemporary problems, thus giving the participants a global vision of Venezuela's international policy.

Consalvi referred to Latin American integration as "our only option for a future of economic independence," and admitted that integrationist programs have not developed as fast as desired due to different obstacles. However, he said, belief in the efficacy of joint action has led Venezuela to uphold a coherent policy of solidarity with developing nations. This is not a political slogan but real and effective solidarity. "Integration is not only possible but indispensable," Consalvi said. "Horizontal cooperation between our nations is an alternative for the countries of the north, and we must explore every possibility offered by our own human and economic resources and show that we are capable of overcoming."

The foreign minister also spoke of the seriousness of the arms race, labeling it the biggest problem confronting humanity. He expressed Venezuela's concern at the threat of the destructive power of nuclear arms and also at the proliferation of conventional arms in the Third World "as an unjustifiable detour of vital resources from the development and solution of complex economic and social problems." He also said some countries have considerably increased their debts to buy arms. "This is neither logical nor sensible and there is no viable justification," he added, saying that conflicts must be solved through peaceful means because arms do not solve problems, but only prolong them.

In relation with human rights he said: "In Latin America we seek not only closer relations between our countries but also the strengthening of democracy and complete respect for human rights. It worries us to see a tendency in the continent to suppress fundamental human rights and ignore the people's democratic will. In this sense our policy has been felt in international organizations, has been firm and consistent and, at times, has led us to serious confrontations with certain governments of the area."

He then warned that Venezuela speaks of human rights without making the issue into a kind of "political rocket," to be manipulated on occasion and obstructing solution of essential questions on humanity, as in the case of the strategic negotiations between the United States and the USSR to stop the nuclear race.

At the end of Foreign Minister Consalvi's speech those present asked him questions concerning subjects of interest to this seminar, such as the agreements signed by Venezuela in the educational field and reciprocity, the migration policy and cooperation with bordering countries in the field of education.

RADIO STATION ATTACKS SOMOZA, U.S. AID TO NICARAGUA

PA030058Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Station editorial: "Nicaragua Once More"]

[Text] According to political observers, who are viewing Nicaragua's situation with concern, the maintenance by the United States of a dictatorship in this Central American country for 4 decades is a striking example for Latin America of the true value the United States places on its statements about the right of self-determination.

There is no question that Washington has prevented the Nicaraguan people from exercising this right by militarily intervening there on two occasions and by creating, and giving moral and material support to, the Somoza dynasty after its Marines withdrew in 1933. U.S. investments have also been a contributory factor. At the beginning of this decade, U.S. investors controlled 90 percent of lumber exploitation, 89 percent of the fishing and mining industries, 50 percent of trade and 30 percent of light industry and other important activities.

At the beginning of the present U.S. administration's term, under the aegis of the so-called human rights campaign, government officials and Carter himself condemned Somoza's repressive policies to a lesser or greater degree. Moreover, international news circles recently revealed that military assistance is continuing, under the pretext of a $12 million appropriation for so-called energy development plans in Nicaragua, despite the people's rejection of the Somocist regime. In view of this aid, Somoza relies more strongly on U.S. support now than ever. This differs from the anger he felt some months ago when criticism was being hurled at his administration by the United States.

According to the U.S. newspaper the New York TIMES, this feeling of assurance stems from Somoza's certainty that the United States has not lost interest in his essential geo-political role and in the course Nicaragua is following. This assertion confirms changes frequently raised by Nicaraguan exiles that Washington gives Somoza aid through third parties, especially Israel, which is now supplying the dictatorship with thousands of tons of arms.

Thus, Carter's government is trying not to appear directly involved in supporting the discredited Somoza and at the same time appear before the world as the champion of human rights and defender of the right to self-determination.

Charges are increasingly being raised against the Nicaraguan Government for arming hundreds of followers of the pro-government national liberation party to curb popular unrest. Newspaper reports of the latest victims of Somoza's repression show the paramilitary groups are increasingly participating in the killing of opponents. Somoza, whose bases of internal support rest in the National Guard, is now utilizing U.S. advice in creating a special corps, built in the image of Hitler's SS, to supress the opposition. This unit will be commanded by his oldest son.

Despite these difficulties, popular rebellion against the dictatorship is growing constantly, and political sectors are uniting under a new, broad opposition front supported by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. There is a growing cry among the popular and private business sectors, for Somoza's resignation and an end to Somicism as the only democratic way out for the country. Somoza's dictatorship is growing more untenable every day, despite Washington's support. This is the opinion of observers.

LA REPUBLICA CRITICIZES U.S. MINIMUM WAGE AMENDMENT

PA030114Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Jul 78 p 7A PA

[Editorial: "Labor Opposition"]

[Text] A bill was submitted in the U.S. House of Representatives last week to suspend the minimum wage increases planned for January 1979. The initiative for the proposal came from the Federal Reserve Board and immediately received the support of the ultraconservative sectors of the House and Senate. Both groups expressed satisfaction over the fact that the decision affects thousands of Panamanian employees in the Panama Canal Zone. According to other news reports, some ultraconservative congressional sectors and even the U.S. executive branch are maneuvering to make the cancellation of the increase permanent, arguing that nothing should be done which would favor Panamanian workers.

There was immediate alarm among the workers of the Canal Zone. Locals 900 and 907 spokesmen stated their emphatic opposition to the bill because they consider it an attack against the legitimately acquired labor rights obtained through long struggles and bitter experience. According to the Panamanian labor leaders of the affected unions, accepting the measure would constitute a dangerous precedent because, they said, the law was approved several years ago and this action is intended simply to attack the human rights of those Panamanian workers.

Those spokesmen also said that in spite of the fact that some U.S. Government circles have promised to increase the minimum wages at a later date, reaction has been highly negative. They therefore have decided to continue the broad struggle on all fronts against the so-called "Miller amendment" because it is considered unjust and disastrous because it substantially affects the financial status of the most needed federal services in the canal area.

According to authorized spokesmen of the Panamanian workers in the canal area, the national government has the urgent obligation to mobilize its diplomatic representatives in Washington to join efforts with the labor organizations to kill the "Miller amendment." The joint action of the Foreign Ministry and other national organizations at the highest level together with the AFL-CIO labor leaders will surely be effective enough to attain this goal and at the same time to strengthen the national labor movement and the demands of the Panamanian workers in the canal area.

INDUSTRY LEADER STRESSES PLAN TO PROMOTE EXPORTS

PA022317Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Jul 78 pp 1A, 4A PA

[Text] The reelected president of the Panamanian Industrialists Union [SIP] today announced an intensification of the union's efforts in the area of exports and the drafting of a specific proposal for submission to the national government on providing financing and technological support to Panama's industries.

In an exclusive interview, Pedro Rognoni said that along with the rest of the SIP leadership and the union in general, he plans to "work for the implementation of an aggressive plan aimed at placing national products abroad for the purpose of strengthening industry and increasing jobs in the country."

Rognoni said that it is essential that a satisfactory infrastructure be designed and promoted to permit "dignified employment and prosperous lives for the Panamanian workers within a framework of social peace."

Rognoni, who is also president of the National Council of Private Enterprise, said that since Panama has little experience in the Central American markets and given the research being undertaken by the Commerce and Industries Ministry, efforts will be made to enter the U.S. markets and those of the nonalined countries.

The SIP's request for financial and technological support will be submitted to the government authorities in the next 30 days. Rognoni described it as an "invitation to the government" to participate in a plan "in which its aid is essential and in which the private sector has the best faith to carry it out."

EDC TO FINANCE CERRO COLORADO PROJECT

PA012208Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Aug 78 p 1A PA

[Text] Re: Financing in support of the Cerro Colorado project, Panama.

We refer to our meeting in Ottawa on June 29, 1978 at which time we indicated Export Development Corporation's (EDC) willingness to endeavor to arrange long-term financing for Empressa de Cobre Cerro Colorado, S.A. for the development of the Cerro Colorado copper deposit located in western Panama. We understand that it is anticipated that the project will consist of a mine and concentrator operating at a capacity of approximately 27 million metric tons per year, a smelter producing 187,000 metric tons of blister copper per year, and a phosphoric acid plant producing 845,000 metric tons per year with an estimated total capital cost including interest during construction, escalation and contingencies of approximately $1.5 billion of which approximately $500 million will be provided by the shareholders.

We are pleased to confirm that EDC is prepared in principle to consider taking a lead role in arranging total financing for the Cerro Colorado project, provided all normal EDC financing and Canadian content criteria are met including the participation of Canadian financial institutions. As the proposed shareholders have not completed their review of the feasibility study and defined the nature of their involvement, and as we have only had an opportunity to review on a preliminary and cursory basis selected portions of the feasibility documentation, it is difficult at this time to be specific regarding details of the proposed financing. However, we would envisage a financial package based on terms and conditions which would allow the project to be self-amortizing and in this respect we would contemplate a loan of approximately $1 billion for an overall term of at least 15 years repayable semiannually commencing 6 months from commissioning of the project at an interest rate sppropriate to such an overall term with a portion on a fixed rate basis and the remainder on a floating rate basis. The loan would be made on the basis of security acceptable to the lenders which would include among other things, an assignment of the proceeds of long-term sales contracts and a completion guaranteed.

This preliminary indication of interest in prcniple in the provision of financing support for the Cerro Colorado project will expire on September 30, 1978.

We look forward to further discussions with you in the immediate future and if we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours very truly. 1 Aug 78

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT LINKS WITH DEATH SQUAD DENIED

PA021754Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1228 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has reiterated that the so-called death squad which has again begun to operate in Guatemala, killing and torturing many persons, has no links with the government. The high-ranking Guatemalan official has issued instructions that the operations of that clandestine organization be investigated. The latest victims of the death squad showed signs of having been tortured. They had been shot several times, with a kind of coup de grace having been administered. This seems to be the main characteristic of the executions.

CONGRESS DEMANDS FINANCIAL REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION

PA022347Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1340 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Aug (LATIN)--The Congress of the republic has approved a resolution proposed by the deputies of the opposition National Liberation Movement to the effect that Congress obtain a detailed report of the finances of the national reconstruction committee that was established after the 1976 earthquake. The report should contain an account of the aid received from abroad after the earthquake and the form in which investments have been made and the results obtained.

Gen Ricardo Peralta Mendez, former Christian Democratic presidential candidate, headed the reconstruction committee up to a few months before the March elections. Alfredo Lopez Estrada, who submitted the proposal, said in Congress that "unfortunately in many towns of the country's interior the only aid that arrived was from the Red Cross," rather than from the reconstruction committee, despite the fact that it had the needed resources.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER QUINTANA'S HOME FIRED UPON

PA021704Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1648 GMT 2 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The residence of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio C. Quintana was fired upon early this morning. Unidentified persons riding in a pale blue car with license plate No 10.49 fired upon the home located 8 km south of Managua.

The minister was at home at the time of the attack but he, his family and servants were unhurt. However, the shots damaged the windows and glass doors of the house.

Police authorities immediately began investigating the incident. The government has called for a doubling of guards outside the homes of top officials as it is feared that unidentified elements may unleash a wave of attacks against ministers and other high-ranking members of General Somoza's administration.

Sources close to Quintana told this news agency that the attackers strafed the house, which is called Quinta "Santa Isabel," with machinegun fire and threw a bomb at it. It is located at km 10.5 on the southern stretch of the Panamerican Highway. The same sources said: "The foreign minister kept completely calm and shortly after the attack decided to go to his office at the civic center in this capital."

GROUP OF 12 DENOUNCES CAPITALIST PROPOSALS

PA030249Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2305 GMT 1 Aug 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] During a news conference held this morning, the members of the Group of 12 made public a document allegedly drafted by a group of capitalists who advocate working with Somoza to find solutions to the country's political and economic crisis. The document analyzes the current crisis and contends that there are groups that want Somoza to leave regardless of the cost, feeling that nobody has any right to think differently. It also states that due to the absence of firm leadership certain mass communications media and several undemocratic extreme left groups are fomenting agitation and trying to lead both youths and workers to stage a popular rebellion of unforeseeable consequences. It adds that in the face of this situation of agitation the results are increasing repression, anarchy and a possible military coup.

In its most forceful passage the document affirms that capitalists are being threatened because they have no guarantees to develop their activities or program their future. The anonymous document states that a solution might be a stand that could be adopted only by true capitalists and the church, the counterpart being the president and the National Guard general staff.

On the basis of all this, it is suggested that the most representative capitalist group be brought together to appoint a three-person commission that would visit the Managua archbishop [and invite him] to join it. Together, capital and the church would then talk to a select group of communications media owners who, according to the document, influences the agitated situation.

The document says that should the archbishop decline to participate the commission would continue with its activities. Should no agreement be reached with the communications media other obvious mechanisms would have to be employed. The document then suggests meeting with Somoza and with those political parties that share the commission's views and interests of both capital and the church.

FURTHER REPORTS ON YOUTH AGAINST IMPERIALISM TRIBUNAL

FL021755 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1403 GMT on 2 August begins live coverage of the morning session of the fourth day of work of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal from the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

A television announcer reports that "today the tribunal will hear testimony on imperialist economic, political and military organizations and criminal agencies such as the CIA." Appearing before the tribunal in the morning session will be investigator Dr Enrique Marimon Roca, a member of the Cuban investigating committee, who will report on the charges. In support of the charges the following witnesses will make desposition: prisoner Fernando Maximo de Rojas-Penichet, who participated in an attempt on the life of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro; former prisoner Humberto Rosales Torres, who participated in an attempt on the life of Army Gen Raul Castro. Expert Idalberto Guevara Quintana of the Cuban investigation committee will appear before the tribunal this afternoon. Guevara Quintana will present the following witnesses: Eusebio Pascue Lopez, former Cuban consul in Mexico; Indio Labrada Vincent, a former CIA equipment technician; a Cuban state security agent who penetrated the CIA, participating in several CIA criminal infiltrations into our country; a prisoner who participated in an attempt against the life of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro which was investigated by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on CIA assassination plans of foreign leaders. The announcer reports that the president of the tribunal has declared the court in session.

As reported by the announcer, Jorge Lopez reads the charges on behalf of the Cuban delegation, in which the imperialists and their puppets and lackeys are denounced for their criminal activities. Investigator Marimon Roca is called and begins reading his report. He states that, as declared by the U.S. Senate Select Committee, U.S. meddling in domestic affairs of other countries and plots for the physical elimination of political leaders are not necessary to the defense of U.S. sovereignty and national security, but rather serve the role of international gendarme assumed by the North American government. Marimon Roca goes on to explain the investigations conducted by Cuban authorities based on accounts obtained from counterrevolutionaries caputured in Cuba. Throughout his deposition, Marimon continues to quote statements by and findings of the U.S. Senate Select Committee. He then refers to a specific attempt to poison Fidel Castro which was directed by counterrevolutionaries Ramon and Mario Leopoldina Grau Alsina. Marimon Roca discusses several other attempts on the lives of Cuban leaders, such as one against Raul Castro, another against Che Guevara and one against Fidel Castro while he was in Chile. Ending his testimony, Marimon states: "It is evident that the CIA is the intellectual and material perpetrator of these and other assassination attempts against the life of our commander in chief, as well as the fact that terrorists of Cuban origin, among them Antonio Veciana Blank, also known as Victor or Mario, directly participated in the plans."

When Marimon Roca concludes his presentation, videotaped debriefings of prisoners Maria Leopoldina Grau Alsina, Santos de la Caridad Perez Nunez and Eugenio Enrique Zaldivar Cardenas are shown to the tribunal. After the videotape is shown the first witness to appear before the tribunal is Fernando Maximo de Rojas. The prosecutor explains to the wintess that "it is known that you were arrested in 1961 and sentenced by the revolutionary courts for participating in attempts on the life of Fidel Castro and other terrorist and sabotage activities."

Maximo de Rojas relates his participation in counterrevolutionary activities, such as acts of sabotage in factories and an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro.

The next witness, Humberto Rosales Torres, is asked to describe his participation in attempts on the lives of several Cuban leaders. The witness explains his participation in various acts of sabotage, attempts on the life of Raul Castro and others, all of which took place in the 60's. Closing, the prisoner states that he was tried and sentenced to 9 years in prison, which he served. The witness further states that upon release from prison he was reincorporated into society and is now working with all his rights as a citizen restored by the government.

The next witness is Benjamin (Liberof), a Uruguayan student who gives testimony in connection with the kidnaping of his father in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 19 May 1976. In his deposition, (Liberof) states that the kidnaping was ordered by Gen Amauri (Planos), chief of the Uruguayan military intelligence, who he says has been a CIA agent since 1968. (Liberof) explains his father's activities since the 30's. Closing, he charges that his country's authorities worked very closely with the CIA station in Uruguay.

The morning session concludes at 1705 GMT.

Kennedy Assassination

FL030050 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1909 GMT 2 August begins coverage of afternoon session of the fourth day of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal which is being held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage in progress begins with Cuban official Junior Guevara discussing CIA involvement in the President Kennedy assassination, stating there were two positions which could be taken. "One position was to show that the assassination was the result of an international leftist plot, with Cuba playing a major role." The other position was to show that "the crime was the work of a single man." In either case the investigation would not look for the real criminals. He goes on to say that the "one man" theory was the one that was pushed onto the Warren Commission by the CIA and the FBI. Guevara states that the theory that Cuba was involved has never been dropped. The purpose of this latter theory was to cause a confrontation with the Cuban revolution. If this could be proved there would be no reaction which could not be justified and therefore Cuba could be attacked. The speaker goes on to mention the U.S. Senate Select Committee on intelligence investigation into CIA activities. He then states that the Cuban investigation committee will prove that Cuba was not involved in President Kennedy's assassination. He says that those attempting to show Cuban involvement had to find a connection with the assassination. This was found in Lee Harvey Oswald. He begins by discussing Lee Harvey Oswald's involvement with the CIA and the FBI. In discussing Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico, Dr Guevara states that former Cuban Consul in Mexico Eusebio Pascue Lopez will discuss what occurred there. The CIA also tried to show a Cuban relationship with Mafia involvement in the Kennedy assassination. He says that what is true is that the Mafia was opposed to the Cuban revolution because Cuba had taken over their operations in Havana.

The Senate investigation committee publishes information on the CIA, especially the "amlash" program with (Rolando Cubelas Secades), who was thought to be a double agent. He goes on to state that the agent is sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. Nevertheless, the CIA tries to show that this agent was a double agent.

He goes on to recount the career of "am-lash," adding that reports will be presented by Eusebio Pascue Lopez, Alabrado Vicente, (Felafiel Calahan) and (Cubelas Secades). He ends by saying that other CIA accusations could not be checked out because they were so vague. His presentation concludes at 1949 GMT.

The first witness to be presented is former Cuban Consul to Mexico Eusebio Pascue Lopez, who discusses his position in Mexico City. He says that Lee Harvey Oswald entered the Consulate to get a visa to travel to Cuba. Oswald is told to fill out the application and provide 6 photographs. Oswald agrees to this after insisting on speaking with the consul. Lopez says that in his three visits to the Consulate Oswald "only dealt with questions relating to the visa application." After Kennedy's assassination, and hearing that Oswald is the assassin, he calls the Foreign Ministry and speaks with Foreign Minister Raul Roa and Interior Ministry Secretariat Director (Nilo Otero). After some time, the Cuban consul saw a news clip of Oswald and realized that the person identified as Oswald in the film was not the person named Oswald who had visited him at the Consulate. His presentation ends at 1957 GMT.

The second witness is engineer Alabrado Vicente, who says that he analyzed the equipment placed in the Cuban consular office in Mexico City by the CIA. He goes on to explain the equipment taken from the office, which he has on display for the tribunal. His presentation concludes at 2009 GMT.

The third witness is (Juan Felafiel Calahan), who carried out 21 missions with CIA in Cuba. He worked out of Miami and he described the attitude of the people with whom he worked. He states that the CIA people thought the Kennedy brothers were softening their stance on Cuba and the Soviet Union. He says he was at his safe house with his team watching television when news of Kennedy's assassination was reported. Someone there said: "We finally have eliminated the pinko in the White House." (Felafiel) states that this reflected the opinion of the team members with whom he was working. He concludes by stating that all of the counterrevolutionary attempts were frustrated by the work done by the Interior Ministry and the Cuban people. He concludes at 2029 GMT.

The fourth witness is (Rolando Cubelas Secades). He starts off by stating that he is serving a 25-year sentence, half of which has already been served. He is asked if he has read the U.S. Senate Select Committee on intelligence. He answers that he has and that he was surprised by what it said about him. He says that he notes an attempt to link the "am-lash" plan with the Kennedy assassination, trying to show him as a double agent, and adds that "this is completely false," that this is an attempt to confuse the U.S. public. He says the CIA is lying because they want to show Cuban involvement in the Kennedy assassination. He compares this with Goebbels' statement that a lie repeated often enough can become truth. He adds that it is an attempt by the CIA to divert public opinion and the authorities from the truth of President Kennedy's assassination. His presentation concludes at 2040 GMT. Dr Guevara then states that this concludes the presentation of the Cuban delegation, which ends at 2042 GMT.

The tribunal president then makes some closing remarks and states that the tribunal will take a short recess and return at 2100 GMT.

Session Ends

FL030130 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 2113 GMT 2 August begins coverage of second afternoon session of the fourth day of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal which is being held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage in progress begins with a Colombian student from the Colombian delegation to the 11th World Youth and Student Festival, who discusses the U.S. study center in Colombia called the Summer Linguistics Institutes.

He begins by describing what type of personnel work there and the equipment they have. He goes on to state that based on the linguistic projects published by that institute, "the people from the region itself affirm that there are other purposes in using planes, transmission equipment, air photography equipment, military personnel, war veterans, geologists and scientists from other fields which have nothing to do with linguistics." He adds that the institute is nothing more than a "Yankee operations base and an imperialist espionage center." He ends his presentation at 2130 GMT.

The second witness is a former CIA employee, James Wilcott, who begins speaking at 2135 GMT. He discusses his work in the CIA. He ends his remarks at 2144 GMT.

The third witness is Philip Agee, former CIA employee, who begins his presentation at 2146 GMT on the topic of John Kennedy's assassination. His presentation ends at 2218 GMT.

The fourth witness is a U.S. citizen, (Frank Shafer Corona), who is called "Chicano ambassador to Washington." He begins his presentation at 2220 GMT. He discusses the Chicano position in the United States, aggression against Mexico and the American Indians. He concludes his presentation at 2237 GMT.

The fifth witness is a U.S. publicist, Leroy Smith. At 2239 GMT he talks about imperialist actions against the people of the United States itself, stating that there are many problems in the United States, such as unemployment, crime, drug addiction, racism and delinquency. He concludes his presentation at 2252 GMT.

The sixth witness is U.S. citizen (Marshall Pauling), who was Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's lawyer. He speaks on redressing the unjust sentencing and death of the Rosenbergs. He begins speaking at 2253 GMT. He concludes his presentation at 2311 GMT.

The seventh witness is Uruguayan political exile and student (Olga Martinez). She begins speaking at 2314 GMT about political repression, torture and death in Uruguay at the hands of reactionary groups. She adds that these groups were "directed by a member of the CIA station in Montevideo, the North American agent (William Cantrell)," who was an "aid advisor to the chief of police." She finishes her presentation at 2325 GMT.

The eighth witness is Costa Rican student (Oscar Barranco Rodriguez), who begins speaking at 2326 GMT. He talks about U.S. imperialism in the world and its intelligence agencies, of which "the CIA is the most aggressive, powerful and unscrupulous." He goes on to discuss U.S. penetration in Costa Rica through its military office in that country. He concludes at 2342 GMT.

The president of the tribunal asks if there are any more witnesses or questions. He is told that there are no more presentations. The president of the tribunal then says that the tribunal will recess, resuming tomorrow for the fifth charge on "terror, repression and fascism," which will be presented by the Chilean delegation tomorrow at 1400 GMT. The tribunal recesses at 2344 GMT. Television coverage ends at 2346 GMT.

PHILIP AGEE DISCUSSES CIA OPERATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

FL021945Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 1 Aug 78 FL

[Deposition by Philip Agee before the "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal in Havana in English fading into simultaneous translation--live]

[Text] By way of introduction I would like to say that I came to the festival as a guest, invited by the preparatory commission, primarily so that I could speak before this tribunal's many delegates and tell them how, from my own experience, they can effectively defend and protect their institutions and organizations against the CIA. I would like to tell as many delegates as possible how they can defend themselves against infiltration and penetration by the CIA in their organizations. We have already heard many depositions. I have not worked for the CIA in 10 years but I am convinced by the events in Angola, the events in Jamaica, the events which took place in 1975 and 1976, the assassination of Letelier, the attacks against Cuba and various other activities which have taken place recently, that the methods and the objectives of the CIA have not changed at all and that they are exactly the same as when I was working for the CIA. These are practically all the same methods which were used during the cold war. When we talk about imperialist aggression, which is today's main topic--and I was invited to testify as a witness on this subject--I feel that I should make some observations about these activities, with regard to both the theory and practice within the CIA. I must also talk about the doctrine and ideology of the CIA. The CIA is not just an organization for gathering information like any other organization. Of course a lot of information is gathered but this information is not just (?used for writing reports). Most of the information gathered by the CIA is immediately used for aggressive operations. In the CIA these operations are known as covert or secret operations. These are operations which are carried out with a certain goal in mind. For example, these operations may involve the change or overthrow of a government or a propaganda campaign aimed at an entire people to manipulate public opinion. These secret operations are carried out according to CIA doctrine on the basis of the information collected. These are operations aimed at changing a certain situation in the interests of the CIA. They are operations aimed at bringing about a specific result.

I would like to talk about CIA efforts to penetrate the centers of power of other countries and to infiltrate the armies, the secret services, the security organs, the trade unions, the youth and student organizations, the professional organizations, and the scientific organizations throughout the world. Also of great importance are the efforts to penetrate the mass communications media. All of these operations are organized with the help of agents who are generally citizens of the target country. In other words, they are not Americans, but they received orders directly from officers of the CIA, who in most cases work at U.S. Embassies. In other words, they have their own offices at the U.S. Embassies in the respective countries. These offices are called CIA stations. The chief of the station is the person responsible for a certain country. In addition, there are security organizations throughout the world with which the CIA collaborates and carries out operations. We call these operations liaison operations and they are carried out with the help of other secret services. The goals of manipulation and penetration are multi-faceted, but all the 11th youth festivals have always been targets. The CIA sends its agents to the youth festivals so that they may penetrate and infiltrate delegations in order to gather information, to disrupt the festival, and later to evaluate the information gathered at the festival. It has been my own experience that a year and a half before the festival began the CIA received information either in Berlin or Helsinki and took advantage of its stations in repressive countries to penetrate the delegations and to "help in organizing the festival." This happened in Vienna and in Helsinki. They organized groups which were to attack and mistreat the delegates.

The purpose of these operations is simple, in fact. The CIA distinguishes clearly between friends and enemies. Friends are those who act in the interest of the United States throughout the world. Enemies are of course those who fight against U.S. interests, such as national movements which no longer want to allow their natural resources to be plundered and which want to work for their countries. This is how the CIA distinguishes between its friends and its enemies and the strategic goal of an operation is to divide the enemy and eradicate it. This is what it hopes and tries to do.

I want to talk about my own work and give examples of the types of aggressive activities about which we have already heard a great deal before this tribunal. One recalls that in 1959 and 1960 the U.S. Government did not supply military equipment to Cuba. At that time the U.S. Government tried to weaken the Cuban Government and army. No supplies were delivered and, in particular, no spare parts were supplied.

The (?CIA) sunk the ship La Couvre. This ship was sunk on 4 March. It was dynamited in the port of Havana. Hundreds of persons lost their lives and 200 persons were wounded. Another example was the burning of the department store El Encanto in Havana. I remember this event very well because during my visits in [date indistinct] I went to this department store. I am very familiar with it. This store was burned by means of dynamite hidden inside dolls which were infiltrated into the store. This was a powder to which water could be added and it could be moulded into any form at all and inside the dolls [words indistinct] objects to explode anywhere from 12 hours to maybe six months later. These dolls were placed inside the department store and they caused the fire. Thus, this fire took place in 1961 in Havana, on the eve of the invasion at Playa Giron and was aimed at creating panic. This was one of the CIA's operations. Later there were efforts to work against the Cuban revolutionary government in the 1960's with the help of various diplomats. For example, three Uruguayan diplomats accredited to Havana worked for us at that time. They began a smuggling operation with Cuban money, which they sent out of the country and which we used to finance the agents. There was also a major smuggling operation with the help of their diplomatic passports and under the protection of the CIA. This smuggling was carried out for their own personal enrichment. This smuggling was carried out under the direction of Miami, Florida. International mail between Cuba and foreign countries was also used in the 1960's. From abroad they wrote to Cuban citizens on behalf of the CIA and made offers. For a long time the CIA had all the mail between Cuba and Uruguay, Mexico and other countries under its control and in this way it chose those Cuban citizens whom it thought would be good targets. We wrote letters to these Cuban citizens and made them an offer.

We asked them if they would be willing to work with us and, if they agreed, we sent them special paper for letters in which the writing was invisible and could only be read after putting the paper through a special treatment.

The economic blackade has already been mentioned. All American companies were banned from supplying merchandise to Cuba. Practically all trade with Cuba was banned. The CIA also took part in other sabotage activities, as for example in the bus, automobile and tractor industry. Whenever we could gain access to the automobiles being shipped to Cuba, we would put a damaging substance in the oil. These automobiles operated normally for a while but after a short time they broke down. We did this systematically with all the automobiles which were exported to Cuba. In addition, the CIA managed to get a shipment of bags of sugar which came from India to Cuba. There were hundreds of thousands of bags of sugar and these bags broke in transit because of the material we had inserted in them. We also had a black list of Cuban ships which could no longer enter U.S. ports. There are many other operations in which the CIA participated. We carried out subversive operations against other countries.

But there are also a wide range of operations which pitted the CIA against the diplomatic and commercial missions of socialist countries in Third World countries throughout the world. For example, there were sabotage operations against doctors from socialist countries who were in Third World countries to prevent them from working effectively. We also disrupted student exchange programs and infiltrated these programs. We approached the citizens of socialist countries in an attempt to recruit them to work for the CIA so that they could later return to their socialist countries and work for us. In the 1960's our strategic goal was to isolate the Cuban revolution. As we all know the Cuban revolution had far-reaching influence on all Latin American countries because the peoples of these countries could compare the situation in Cuba with that in their own countries. In other words, U.S. policy aimed to isolate the Cuban revolution from the other countries of America and at the same time to exert pressure on many Latin American governments to break their diplomatic relations with Cuba. In order to carry out this work with the citizens of socialist countries it was necessary to have information. That is why there were many CIA agents targeted on the Soviet Embassy in Cuba and in other socialist countries and this is still the case today. The most modern electronic means are used to keep a very careful watch on the embassies of socialist countries. Of course, we also keep track of who goes into the embassies and who comes out of them. We keep an exact record of when a person goes into the embassy of a socialist country. We have a very refined electronic surveillance system. The surveillance and security teams which keep a watch on the officials and the personnel of the embassies of socialist countries carry out the CIA's everyday work.

The following is an example of an operation against the Cuban Embassy. This involved the Cuban Embassy in Lima, Peru, and took place in November of 1960. The CIA organized an attack by a commando group of Cuban exiles from Miami, Florida. During this attack the group entered the building where the embassy was located, occupied the building and stole a series of documents from the embassy. The CIA had prepared false documents, including a list of persons who had received monthly payments from the Cuban Embassy totaling $15,000. But of course, all of this was false and these documents were aimed at discrediting the Cuban Embassy. Then we tried to publish these false documents which we had brought to the Cuban Embassy to justify a break in diplomatic relations between Peru and Cuba. But this was hard to do because the Peruvian Government was against the publication of these documents. It was only in December, 4 weeks later, that we managed to get a newspaper to publish this document. It was the publication of this document which was virtually responsible for the break in diplomatic relations between Peru and Cuba at the end of December.

An employee who had been at the embassy later turned up in Miami and said that this particular document was not a false document but I knew that it was a false document. I am suspicious of that person and feel that he had previously worked for the CIA. I do not know this for sure. I only suspect it. In any case, the CIA planted false documents in the Cuban Embassy in Lima so that it could later publish these documents. I could say a lot more but that would take all night. It is a fact, for example, that we tried to carry out a similar operation in Czechoslovakia in 1961. Our technicians entered the embassy in Czechoslovakia and planted many technical devices. There are many more examples which could be cited. (The next day) some agents fired at the windows of the Czechoslovakian Embassy and some of the technical devices exploded.

Another objective of CIA operations is to create areas of tension in order to discredit progressive leftist organizations. Early in 1961 there was an important event. A group of rightist conservative forces organized a band of terrorists in Ecuador and these terrorists and outlaws broke into churches and other public buildings and caused a great deal of damage to these buildings, especially the churches. Then they disseminated flyers saying that this had been done by leftist organizations. For example, the following events took place at the main cathedral in Quito in 1962.

They destroyed the rectory and then they (?planted) communist flyers, but these were flyers printed by the CIA. There were a series of propaganda activities. For example, the Ecuadorean president was pressured and threatened with a coup and for that reason he had to break diplomatic relations with Cuba. On 4 April there was a big demonstration--the biggest demonstration which had ever taken place in Quito. The cardinal spoke at this demonstration. All this was financed by the CIA. The Christian population protested against these communist activities and anticommunist feeling grew in this country. The cardinal was the last in a series of speakers and he told the masses that he was a Christian and that therefore he forgave his enemies who wanted to kill him. Everyone thought that the rightist reactionaries had burned his rectory. But there was a small accident. As the agents were working some policemen arrived and arrested some of the persons who were setting the fire. These persons told the police that they were being paid by rightist organizations. During this mass demonstration there was an incident with a Cuban flag. But these were not Cuban revolutionaries, but rather CIA agents.

The CIA also had considerable influence over the decision made by the Uruguayan Government to break its relations with Cuba in August of 1974. At that time I worked in Uruguay and I was responsible for all our activities in Uruguay against Cuba. I was responsible for the Cuban section. Our objective was to put out propaganda of horror and fear, using the OAS. We created an atmosphere [words indistinct] all the member states broke diplomatic relations so Uruguay should do likewise, even though this went against the democratic traditions of this country. But Uruguay is located between Brazil and Argentina and that is how there was external pressure organized by US. By means of this well organized propaganda we managed to gain decisive influence and that is how we were instrumental in getting the Uruguayan Government to break relations with Cuba. Juana Castro, the sister of President Castro, lived in exile in the United States and had gone over to the U.S. side. We took her to Montevideo and there this traitor of the Cuban revolution made a speech against the Cuban revolution in her capacity as Castro's sister, and of course this too influenced the government.

These types of activities also included the recruitment or attempts to recruit the officials of the different missions of socialist countries. From late 1965 to 1966, during an 11-month period, the following event took place in Uruguay. With the help of false documents, the CIA station managed to get six socialist country diplomats--three Soviets, two diplomats from the GDR and one Czechoslovak diplomat--expelled from Uruguay. It did this on the basis of false documents which we turned over to the government.

It is worthwhile to mention here the CIA intervention in the 1962 Brazilian elections, when President Goulart, the Brazilian president, in other words a democratic president [sentence as heard]. The CIA intervened and we spent $12 million in the 1962 elections so that Goulart would not be president again. This was done through two organizations: the Brazilian Institute for Democratic Action and the Democratic Popular Action Organization. However, these were CIA organizations. With this $12 million we promoted the candidacy of eight other candidates, 15 senators, 250 deputies, and 600 deputies in the various states of Brazil. The election of these hundreds of deputies was financed by the CIA. In 1963 this money continued to pour in but this was later discovered and an investigatory commission was established. However, of the nine persons on the commission, five were paid by us, and you can imagine how the investigation turned out. The financing was carried out through the bank of Boston and through the royal bank of Canada. This was all CIA money. These have been the means for [words indistinct].

One more word about the elections in Chile in 1964. I was entrusted with the task of changing dollars into Chilean escudos. I did this through Montevideo. I bought Chilean pesos [as heard].

We had three departments responsible for this, one in New York, one in Lima and one in Montevideo. From Montevideo I was responsible for getting Chilean currency. We bought it in large quantities and on two occasions we did so with the help of an American who was the assistant manager of the First National City Bank, an American bank with a branch in Montevideo. I think I exchanged about $100 million at this bank. All of this was done in cash, with the help of the bank in Montevideo. On the black market in Chile they exchanged the dollars for escudos and they carried them out of the country in bags and turned them over to me. I gave them to the American Embassy and they were carried by diplomatic pouch to the CIA stations and to CIA headquarters in the United States to be used later to ruin the Chilean currency.

We all know what has happened since I left the CIA: the intervention in Jamaica in 1976 and in Angola in 1975. I am referring to Stockwell's book which talks clearly about this, especially with regard to Angola.

Finally, I think I must ask the following question. Have these operations been successful? From a negative point of view it may be said that reactionary governments were brought to power and the reactionary forces in Chile and Uruguay are now so powerful that national interests have been compromised. In addition, fascist dictatorships have been brought to power. In this sense these operations have been successful. However, with regard to Cuba, I would like to mention the many victories won in Cuba as well as in Angola and Mozambique. In countries such as Uruguay and Chile resistance is growing both inside and outside the country. I think that I am justified in saying that looking back to the time when I was still an agent, we carried out long-term operations. Dutch history has it that the dikes were filled bit by bit to hold back the leaks. Likewise, it has taken me some time to write a book about my activities and about the CIA's secret, aggressive activities. When I began working for the CIA 21 years ago, little did I dream that today with my wife and two children I would be a guest of honor at the 11th festival. I never would have dreamed that I would be here to give this testimony. That is why I would like to say that as long as this festival is going on the world's youth must know what I have said here and we must continue this at forthcoming festivals. I will do everything possible to participate in this campaign to investigate the charges. During the next 4 years before the next festival I will make many personal contacts, especially with people who do not know [words indistinct] so that they too may understand what is behind the facade; so that they may understand that CIA activities are directed against all human beings, against U.S. citizens, against the citizens of every country where the CIA operates. I thank you for this opportunity to speak here before you.

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